

SECURIT



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### ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5** PART III

**FACING PAGE** Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/2004 AND ENDING MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

<b>A.</b> ]	REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: GRF Capital Inve ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF		OFFICIAL USE ONLY FIRM I.D. NO.
5727 South Lewis	Avenue, Suite 125	
	(No. and Street)	
Tulsa, Oklahoma	74105-7142	
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER C Gary R. Fishel	of PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO 918-744-1	
		(Area Code – Telephone Number
<b>B.</b> A	ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTA	NT whose opinion is contained in this Report*	
Evanson & Associa	ates, Inc.	
	(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name	)
320 South Boston	, Suite 801, Tulsa, Oklahor	na 74103
(Address)	(City)	(State) (Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:		PROCESSED
Certified Public Accounta	nt	MAR 1 4 2005
☐ Public Accountant		THORSE
☐ Accountant not resident in	United States or any of its possessions.	FINANCIAL
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
		į

\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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SEC 1410 (06-02)

#### OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	Gary R. Fishel		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my k	knowledge and belief the accompanying finan GRF Capital Investo		and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of _	December 31	20_0	are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
			eer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
class	sified solely as that of a customer, except as fo	ollows:	
XX:	Notary Public Oklahoma		
1	OFFICIAL SEAL		_
2 8	NANCY J. WINCHELL		
1	Commission Expires 8/28/2005		77 Q G 7///
£. 8. 9.	A SOLD STATE OF SOLD STATE OF SOLD STATE OF SOLD SOLD SOLD STATE OF SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD		Jany Jeskel
	#01014382		Signature
	State of Oklahoma		Carre D. Field J. B. 13
	County of Tulsa		Gary R. Fishel, President Title
	Manay & Whichell		That
Sub This	Notary Public  Scribed & sworn before me report ** contains (check all applicable boxe	, this 2	5th day of February, 2005.
	(a) Facing Page.		
	<ul><li>(b) Statement of Financial Condition.</li><li>(c) Statement of Income (Loss).</li></ul>		
	<ul><li>(d) Statement of Income (Loss).</li><li>(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condi</li></ul>	tion	,
	(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' E		ers' or Sole Proprietors' Capital
	(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subo		
	(g) Computation of Net Capital.		
$\boxtimes$	(h) Computation for Determination of Reserv	ve Requiremen	nts Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
	(i) Information Relating to the Possession or		
X			the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the
	Computation for Determination of the Re		
الا		1 unaudited St	atements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
Ŋ.	consolidation. (1) An Oath or Affirmation.		
	<ul><li>(i) An Oath or Affirmation.</li><li>(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report</li></ul>		
			xist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit
**F	or conditions of confidential treatment of cert	tain portions c	of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

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GRF CAPITAL INVESTORS, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

### EVANSON AND ASSOCIATES, P.C.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Sole Director and Stockholders GRF Capital Investors, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition of GRF Capital Investors, Inc. (an Oklahoma corporation) as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GRF Capital Investors, Inc. at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I and II is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Evanson and associates, P.C.

Tulsa, Oklahoma February 8, 2005

### STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

### DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	2004	2003
<u>ASSETS</u>		
	•	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 930	\$ 6,977
Deposit with clearing broker	25,000	25,000
Receivable from clearing broker	7,083	6,313
Other accounts receivable	35,177	32,417
Securities owned - not readily marketable	25	10,050
Office equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements,		
at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization	*	
of \$58,346 and \$56,958 in 2004 and 2003, respectively	6,148	7,536
Other assets	5 <u>,834</u>	6,117
	<u>\$ 80,197</u>	<u>\$_94,410</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	• *	
LIABILITIES:		<b>A</b> 40.000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 9,284</u>	<u>\$ 13,238</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	•	
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares	· .	
authorized, 530,800 issued and outstanding	5,308	5,308
Additional paid-in capital	408,692	408,692
Accumulated deficit	(343,087)	(332,828)
A COMPINICAL MODILIC	<u> </u>	1002,020
Total stockholders' equity	70,913	81,172
· Otto Otto Otto Otto Otto Otto Otto Ott		
	<u>\$ 80,197</u>	<u>\$ 94,410</u>

### STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

### FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	•	*	
		2004	2003
REVENUES:			
Commissions		\$ 177,020	\$ 174,461
Investment losses		<b>-</b>	-
Other revenues		20,159	25,780
Investment loss on securities owned		(10,025)	(10,050)
		<u> 187,154</u>	<u>190,191</u>
EXPENSES:			
Employee related costs		83,384	62,324
Clearing		31,312	36,249
Communications		15,035	18,334
Office and equipment rental		52,915	52,067
Other operating		<u> 14,767</u>	<u>16,523</u>
		<u>197,413</u>	<u> 185,497</u>
			` .
NET INCOME (LOSS)		<u>\$ (10,259)</u>	<u>\$ 4,694</u>
			· ·

GRF CAPITAL INVESTORS, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	Common Stock	Stock	Additional Paid-In	Accumulated	Treasu	Treasury Stock	
BALANCE, December 31, 2002	<u>Shares</u> 530,800	<u>Amount</u> \$ 5,308	<u>Capital</u> \$ 408,692	Deficit (337,522)	Shares	Amount \$	Total \$ 76,478
NET INCOME	1		-	4,694	1		4,694
BALANCE, December 31, 2003	530,800	5,308	408,692	(332,828)			81,172
NET LOSS		ı		(10,259)	t		(10,259)
BALANCE, December 31, 2004	530,800	\$ 5,308	\$ 408,692	\$ (343,087)		49	\$ 70,913

### STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

### FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:  Net income (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities -	\$ (10,259)	\$ 4,694
Depreciation and amortization Investment loss on securities owned	1,388 10,025	1,737 10,050
(Increase) in receivables (Increase) decrease in other assets Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,530) 283 <u>(3,954)</u>	(14,577) (244) <u>3,608</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(6,047)	5,268
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS  CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning of year	(6,047) 6,977	5,268 1,709
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, End of year	\$ 930	\$ 6,977

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

#### 1. ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

GRF Capital Investors, Inc., (the "Company") was incorporated in June 1989 and is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as a broker and dealer pursuant to Section 15c3-3(K)(2)(ii) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation and executes transactions on a fully disclosed basis through a clearing broker.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES.

#### Commission Revenues

The Company records customer securities transactions and the related commission revenues and expenses on a settlement date basis, which is not materially different than if transactions had been recorded on a trade date basis. Commission revenues are recorded for tax reporting purposes using the trade date.

#### Possession or Control Requirement

There were no material inadequacies found to exist in the procedures followed in adhering to the exemptive provisions of SEC Rule 15c3-3(K)(2)(ii) by promptly transmitting all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker who carries the customer accounts; therefore, the Company does not have any possession or control of customer funds or securities.

#### **Estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results may differ from those amounts.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in banks and investments in money market funds, which are readily convertible into cash.

#### Securities Owned

Securities owned, which are not readily marketable, are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

#### Office Equipment, Furniture and Leasehold Improvements

Office equipment and furniture is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, which ranges from 3 to 7 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the lease, which is five years. Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 of \$1,388 and \$1,737, respectively, is reflected in other operating expenses in the accompanying statements of operations.

#### 3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain stockholder brokers of the Company maintain accounts with the Company that generated approximately \$-0- and \$1,300 of commission revenues during 2004 and 2003, respectively. Commissions paid to the stockholder brokers on these transactions were at rates comparable to those paid to non-stockholder brokers of the Company.

An officer - stockholder of the Company owns an interest in a Limited Liability Company which accounted for approximately 0.88% and 7.00% of the commission revenue of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

#### 4. INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the provisions of statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". SFAS No. 109 requires recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates. Significant components of the Company's net deferred tax asset at December 31, 2004 and 2003 are as follows:

	·	2004		2003
Net operating loss carryforward	. \$	113,700	\$	113,700
Difference in tax and book depreciation		(2,100)		(1,800)
Difference in commissions due to trade dates and				
settlement dates		(200)		(100)
Deferred tax asset before valuation allowance		111,400		111,800
Less - Valuation allowance		111,400		111,800
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$</u>	. <u>-</u>	<u>\$</u>	-

#### 4. INCOME TAXES - Continued

The Company has carryforwards of net operating losses available for income tax reporting purposes of approximately \$288,000, which can be used to reduce future taxable income. The net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2007 if not utilized prior to that time.

#### 5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company entered into a lease agreement for office space effective April 2000. The lease term is for five years and expires in April 2005. Total rental expense paid under this lease agreement in 2004 was \$52,368. The minimum annual rentals under this lease agreement until expiration are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,		<u>Amount</u>		
2005		\$	13,206	

In the normal course of business, the clearing broker extends credit to customers introduced to it by the Company. The Company is contingently liable for any customer account deficits with the clearing broker that the customer does not satisfy. The clearing broker and the Company seek to control the risks associated with these activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The clearing broker and the Company monitor required margin levels daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, request customers to deposit additional collateral or reduce securities positions when necessary. The clearing broker and the Company also seek to control counter party credit risk through the use of credit approvals, credit limits and collateral requirements.

#### 6. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, not exceed 15 to 1. At December 31, 2004, the Company had net capital of \$23,727, which was \$18,727 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000. The Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 0.39 to 1.

#### 7. LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS

During the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, there were no liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors. Accordingly, a Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors has not been included in these financial statements.

#### 8. SECURITIES OWNED

The Company acquired warrants to purchase NASDAQ stock during the year ended December 31, 2000 for a total purchase price of \$20,100. The warrants allow the Company to purchase up to 6,000 shares of NASDAQ stock and are exercisable beginning in June 2002 through June 2005 with a final expiration of June 2006. The warrants are exercisable at prices ranging from \$13 to \$16 per share. Because of a limited market in the stock and a portion of the warrants have expired or will expire shortly, the Company has recognized an impairment in value and reduced the estimated value of the warrants by recording an investment loss of \$10,025 and \$10,050 during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The current estimated net value of the warrants is \$25.

# COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL AND AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS UNDER SEC RULE 15c3-1

### AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004

NET CAPITAL:			_	
Total stockholders' equity  Less nonallowable assets -			\$	70,913
Other accounts receivable (net)		\$ 35,177		
Office equipment (net) Other assets		6,148 5,859		47,184
Tentative net capital			•	23,729
Haircut on securities				
Net capital				23,727
Minimum net capital requirement				5,000
Net capital in excess of minimum r	equirement		<u>\$</u>	18,727
				•
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS:				
Total liabilities			\$	9,283
Less nonaggregate indebtedness Total aggregate indebtedness			\$	9,283
Total aggregate indeptedness		•	Ψ_	<u> </u>
Total aggregate indebtedness to n	et capital	,		) <u>.39 to 1</u>

See accompanying notes.

# RECONCILIATION OF THE COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL UNDER RULE 15c3-1

### AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004

Net capital per FOCUS II	A (unaudited), December 31, 2004	\$ 23,727
Net adjustments		
Net capital per accompar	nying Schedule I	<u>\$ 23,727</u>

See accompanying notes.

### EVANSON AND ASSOCIATES, P.C.

Mr. Gary Fishel GRF Capital Investors, Inc. 5727 South Lewis, Suite 125 Tulsa, Oklahoma 74137

Dear Mr. Fishel:

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of GRF Capital Investors, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and for the year then ended, we determined that there was no material difference between the calculation of net capital reflected on Schedule I to the financial statements and the calculation of net capital reflected on Form X-17A-5, Part IIA. In addition, as of December 31, 2004, there were no liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors.

Evanson and associates, P.C.

Tulsa, Oklahoma February 8, 2005

### EVANSON AND ASSOCIATES, P.C.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5

Sole Director and Stockholders GRF Capital Investors, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of GRF Capital Investors, Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2004, we considered its internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC"), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons
- 2. Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an internal control structure and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control structure elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving the internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2004, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of management, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and should not be used for any other purpose.

Evanson and associates, P.C.

Tulsa, Oklahoma February 8, 2005